

*Propaganda Battle Feared***New Soviet Arms Stand Dismays U.S. Aides**

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—Senior U.S. officials have been startled and somewhat dismayed by the lengthy Soviet policy statement criticizing American weapons planes as potentially damaging to the chances for an arms control agreement.

The main thesis of the Soviet statement, published Saturday in *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, was that after years of arms rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, a virtual parity existed. It indicated that Moscow was willing to accept this balance, but that some American leaders were still seeking "superiority" over the Soviet Union.

The statement was seen by several American analysts as aimed primarily at the following objections:

• Strengthening the hand of congressional critics who seek to prevent the administration from expanding the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system beyond the two sites approved after bitter debate last year.

• Influencing the American bargaining position in the second round of arms limitation talks scheduled to get under way in Vienna on April 16. Administration planners said the Russians "were aware" that the United States planned to work out its specific tactics during the next month.

• Rebutting recent assertions by President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Soviet missile threat was mounting at a dangerous pace.

"What's most disturbing to me," said one diplomat, "is that this is the first time the Russians appear to be making propaganda out of the talks in an effort to influence a U.S. domestic debate. If we respond in kind, as some might be tempted to do, this would not help the atmosphere surrounding the talks."

Opponents in Congress of the administration's request to build a third Safeguard installation and to do preliminary work at five more sites argued that such moves, coming at this time, would probably harm the prospects for successful arms control negotiations.

Administration officials were

prepared to insist that the single specific subject the Russians discussed fully and frankly at the preliminary phase of talks in Helsinki was ballistic missile defense. It is unlikely because the Russians were concerned that a thin U.S. defense missile system might be expanded into a heavy one that could affect their deterrent capability, officials said. Safeguard gave the United States a strong bargaining point in the talks.

Since Safeguard critics weren't at Helsinki and administration officials were, the latter might have had a stronger argument. But the Pravda article is viewed by some U.S. officials as a clear attempt to weaken the administration's argument.

The article, signed by "Observer," a pen name used to signify a high-ranking Soviet official, declared: "American leaders said a year ago that deployment of Safeguard beyond the first stage would depend on the outcome of the SALT talks—but now preferred not to remember this and to deploy Safeguard further before the talks can move ahead."

A Pentagon official said the Russians knew that this was only one of the factors President Nixon listed last year. An annual review, the President said, would assess the growth of the Russian and Chinese missile threats as well as the progress in arms talks.

The Pravda article derided as "mythical" the notion that the Soviet Union was posing a larger threat. Rather, it insisted the Russians weren't trying to achieve superiority over the United States, but merely to match it.

Brandt Tries to End Deadlock By Moving Talks Out of Berlin

(Continued from Page 1) der, but balks at formal recognition.

The Warsaw talks are not tied, theoretically anyway, to the stalled economic talks between the two countries, but the Poles are showing impatience at the West German stand. The discussions were broken off in January because the two sides could not agree on terms of West German credits and conditions for Polish exports to West Germany.

The unknown factor here was whether the Russians and—to a lesser extent—the Poles would try to influence the East Germans not to sabotage the talks with Mr. Brandt before they begin. It is recognized here that all three sets of talks are being closely coordinated on the Communist side, and if the East Germans prove intransigent, the whole round could collapse as dramatically as it began.

© Los Angeles Times

Warsaw Talks

WARSAW, March 9 (UPI).—West German and Polish officials today resumed talks on improving relations in a 2-1/2-hour meeting described as "very friendly."

West German envoy Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz said he will continue his discussions with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz tomorrow.

He said the talks were held in the "same good businesslike atmosphere" as when the Bonn-Warsaw dialogue was opened Feb. 6, and he added in English, "It was friendly, as usual."

Asked if there was discussion of the Oder-Nelze border—the key issue between West Germany and Poland—Mr. Duckwitz replied, "We are discussing everything."

France Sees Big-4 Shifts On Mideast**Schumann Reports U.S., Russia Closer**

(Continued from Page 1) but claimed that without such optimism the talks would never have started or continued.

He asserted that the Big Four agreed "in principle" on all the "essential" points of a settlement. France has urged the compilation of a catalogue of points on which the Big Four agree. U.S. diplomats have been skeptical, arguing that the disagreements are far more important.

Evacuation Is Issue

The French foreign minister said their disagreement "begins when it comes to placing the accent on evacuation of the occupied territories or on guarantees of peace."

The Soviet Union has stressed evacuation of the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, while the United States has supported Israel's demand for various diplomatic and military guarantees.

However, Mr. Schumann said, "nobody is thinking of an unconditional evacuation." He said that there was general agreement on the necessity of demilitarizing frontier zones and of the return of UN peacekeeping forces. "Certainly," he said, "the UN troops would have to be stationed in the Middle East under such conditions that their departure cannot take place as it did in 1967."

In May, 1967, UN forces were withdrawn from the Egyptian frontier with Israel on the demand of Cairo. The withdrawal was considered a major cause of the war that followed.

A possible mandate for new UN peacekeeping forces has been one of the differences between U.S. and Soviet proposals in the current Mideast negotiations. The United States has urged that only the UN Security Council be empowered to withdraw such forces.

Soviet Position

The Soviet plan has suggested only that UN forces be stationed at Sharq-el-Sheikh on the Tiran Straits and other flashpoints for a period of three years—without specifying what would happen afterward. Mr. Schumann did not make it clear whether the Soviet position in this respect has been modified.

As for French policy, Mr. Schumann stressed that the principal criterion for its relations with Israel would be the Israeli attitude toward the Big Four talks. Israeli leaders have rejected the idea of a peace settlement "imposed" by the Big Four, but Mr. Schumann said today that the Big Four's role was "to create conditions for the realization" of a settlement. He quoted Mr. Jaruzelski as having told him that another effort at mediation would have no chance of success unless "the Big Four pave the way."

Eban Discourts Talks

PARIS, March 9 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight the Big Four talks on the Middle East had no significance in themselves, but were merely a technical method of studying peace prospects.

He was answering listeners' questions over the independent radio station, Europe Number One, a few hours after French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann stressed to reporters here the importance of the talks among the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

Mr. Eban, speaking from Jerusalem, left open the possibility that Israeli authorities might move 300,000 Palestinian refugees from the Gaza Strip to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

In answer to a question about Egyptian press reports that Israel was considering such a step, Mr. Eban said no decision had been taken yet. But he added that Israel would not oppose movements desired by the people themselves for economic reasons, if security were not affected more.

Three MiG fighter-bombers were parked in a row at the



Associated Press

CLOSE CALL IN KORE—The 16,650-ton Swedish freighter Hirado became very chummy with one of the piers in Japan's western port city of Kobe yesterday when it ran wild for 250 yards during an engine test and came calling unexpectedly at quayside. No one on shore or on board was hurt, but the Hirado's nose was bloodied.

U.S. Reporter in N. Vietnam Finds Army, People Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

with small bouquets of plastic flowers. Their bearing was alert—I could not talk with them. Weapons were not in evidence.

Questions about the size of North Vietnam's armed forces and about forces Hanoi had sent south were turned aside uninformatively. The question was not open for discussion.

Western estimates put the total North Vietnamese Army strength at about 450,000. Estimates of the number committed to the battle in the South range from 85,000 to more than double that figure.

Always with my escorts, I saw little heavy military hardware. A government official explained why.

"Frankly, there are things we did not want you to see. Surface-to-air missiles, for example."

"You know, we developed a truly Vietnamese technique for employing the missiles. Had we not decided to do so, the Americans could have destroyed us."

The foreign friends who gave us the missiles said they should be positioned in hardened sites. But we thought that the Americans, if they discovered the sites, would concentrate their bombing on them. We would not have one SAM left.

"We disregarded instructions and handled the missiles to suit Vietnamese conditions, as we know them. We kept the missiles on the move. They never had fixed locations, nor have they now. They move, move, move."

A million North Vietnamese have seen the People's Army exhibition at Hanoi. It is devoted to the successful 1946-54 war to drive out the French and the struggle since 1954 with the United States.

For this event, which opened last December, the army gathered

last night held that it was unconstitutional to require fingerprinting of suspects and then match the fingerprints with evidence of the crime.

The court also held that police could not round up a group of suspects, fingerprint them and then use prints as evidence against one of them.

A Justice Department spokesman, however, suggested the proposed legislation would meet the court's standards because of the provision requiring prior judicial approval for such tests.

In urging enactment of the legislation, Mr. Mitchell said, "no statutory method exists" under present law to require suspects to assist in identification procedures, "unless they have first been arrested on probable cause."

Often, however, without such identification, probable cause to fight because of the pay. He gets about \$6 a month.

Since the command post moved under enemy pressure three months ago, the battalion commander said,

Three MiG fighter-bombers were parked in a row at the

U.S. Copter's Rockets Fired Over Saigon; Kill 2, Wound 1

(UPI)—An apparent electrical fault unleashed 14 rockets from an American helicopter gunship onto houses near Saigon, killing two Vietnamese civilians and wounding 11, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The incident occurred late yesterday afternoon near Tan Son Nhut Air Base, seven miles from the city center. Two pods containing a total of 14 2.75-inch rockets were fired from the AH-1 Cobra helicopter. An investigation is under way, the spokesman said.

The Cobra is a two-man, single-rotor helicopter armed with rockets and heavy machine guns for strike and ground-support roles.

In another helicopter incident yesterday, an American UH-1 Huey crashed close to the Cambodian border, about 130 miles north-northeast of Saigon, killing four Americans and five South Vietnamese and wounding one South Vietnamese.

The crash, the cause of which was not known, occurred near Lap Specjal Refugee Camp, one of two camps believed to be more than 100,000 by North Vietnamese late last year, when the attackers lost 1,500 dead.

The U.S. Air Cavalry Division lost six killed and 24 wounded yesterday in two clashes with guerrillas near the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon. Thirty-three guerrillas were killed.

After a test of wills lasting nearly three weeks, President Nguyen Van Thieu gave in to the public demands on almost every front. In the price of newsprint.

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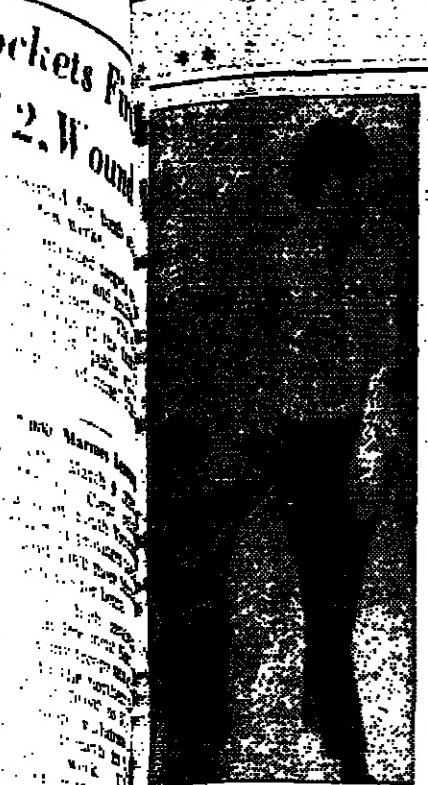
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THREE FOR ROBBERY—This sequence of photos taken by a hidden camera at the Bank of America in Solana Beach shows two bank robbers at work with their hostage.

Police, Camera Confirm 5-Year-Old's Alibi for Being Late to Dinner

SOLANA BEACH, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Five-year-old Michael

had a great excuse for being an hour late for dinner: He

had been a hostage in a bank robbery.

Two men, he said, "took me by the hand and we went into

the bank and stealed almost all their dollars and put them in a

pillow case."

But his grandmother, Petra Stout, scolded him and said he

shouldn't ride his bike for the next two weeks as a punishment for

telling a lie.

Then detectives knocked at the door. They had a picture

(above) of Michael being held by one of two men who, they said,

took \$8,000 from the Bank of America branch in this seaside com-

munity, north of San Diego, last Friday. The picture had been

taken by hidden cameras in the bank.

Michael told the police the robbers were "bad men but they

were nice to me."

He said he was riding his bike in a vacant field near his home

when two men drove up and forced him into their car.

He had to go with them because one of the men "was holding

to my hand real tight."

Investigators said the robbers stopped two women tellers as

they were leaving the bank after closing hours. Gripping the child

by the arm, the men got in the bank by saying they had the boy's

brother and were going to kill him if they were not allowed in.

With Michael in tow they robbed the tellers' cages, stuffing

the money into a pillow case.

They fled in a bank employee's car, putting Michael off in

a vacant field.

That was the only time he was scared, Michael said.

"They told me to go right home or they'd kill me," he ex-

plained. "I got scared."

Michael picked up his bike and pedaled home as fast as he

could.

Positive Steps Urged

U.S. Educator Deplores Lack Of Effort for Integration

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT)—Integration, the most effective educational instrument in improving the achievement of disadvantaged black children, can work without loss to whites, but the nation and the federal government have failed to try to make it work.

This view comes from Prof. James S. Coleman, principal author of the monumental 1968 federal study of educational equality. The mathematical sociologist at Johns Hopkins University was interviewed at a time of rising philosophical turmoil in the capital and the nation regarding school integration.

The country appears transfixed with school busing. Mr. Coleman said, when there are a variety of

Gaullists Gain In Voting for Local Councils

PARIS, March 9 (Reuters)—Gaullists and their allies strengthened their position in French local government elections yesterday, the first since the presidential contest of last year.

Voters were electing half the 2,000 general councils—in 94 metropolitan departments, but not Paris.

With all domestic results in, the Gaullist UDR party had held 131 of its 174 seats and has 59 candidates favorably placed for runoff Sunday. Runoffs are held where no candidate has polled an absolute majority.

The independent Republican party, an ally of the UDR, retained 74 of its 105 seats and has 23 candidates well placed in runoffs. Candidates allied with the government held 26 of their 40 seats and have 14 candidates favorably placed for runoffs.

The Communists held 67 of their 81 seats and have 38 candidates in good position for runoffs.

Communist Gain

Like the pro-government groups, the Communists increased their share of the poll compared with the 1964 council elections.

The Communists bettered their percentage from 22.2 to 23.8, and the Gaullists and allies raised theirs from 17.1 to 22.4.

Absentees fell by 5 percent compared with 1964, from 43.4 to 38.2 percent.

The results underlined the stability of French local politics. Of the 2,000 candidates elected yesterday, 1,998 were previous councillors. Two of the 14 cabinet ministers who were candidates were elected again.

Cuban Granted Refuge

PANAMA CITY, March 9 (AP)—A Cuban soccer player who defected at the Central American Games was granted refugee yesterday in the Nicaraguan Embassy, Ambassador Antonio Vales Marquez said. Rafael Rodriguez Arguello, 24, defected Friday and was sheltered by an unidentified family.

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Teaching Economics and Plotting

Papandreou's Double Life As a Greek Exile in Canada

By Edward Cowan

KING CITY, Ontario, (CP)—"I lead two lives," said Andreas Papandreou, savoring the drama of the line.

The former Greek cabinet minister has returned to his initial vocation, teaching economics, but what is most on his mind is a move to oust the military junta that seized power in Athens three years ago and has since ruled without an election. Mr. Papandreou said the ouster might take five or ten years.

Mr. Papandreou, 51, teaches at York University, on the northern outskirts of Toronto. He is the son of George Papandreou, the former Greek premier who died in 1963.

Andreas Papandreou—with his 81-year-old mother, his wife, the former Margaret Chant of Simsbury, Ill., and their four children, aged 11 to 17—live in a large house with an outdoor swimming pool in a subdivision in this small, quiet community a dozen miles north of the university.

An alias is painted on the mailbox. A frisky German shepherd named Turk ("That was the name he had when we bought him," explained the exiled Greek politician) charges across the lawn to apprise visitors. The telephone number is unlisted.

The Papandreas want no photographs or word pictures of their house or car. Mr. Papandreou is accompanied by a bodyguard-chamfer. In Europe, where he has every six weeks or so to keep in touch with the Greek exile movement, "there is usually somebody with Andreas," said his wife.

To judge from a three-hour visit to their home recently and the ease with which it was arranged, the Papandreas do not live in fear. But, as Mrs. Papandreou put it, "I'm not prepared to sacrifice at any cost."

Mr. Papandreou talked with intensity of his own political life. "I make integration work," he said. "From the federal level down to the local school board, there appears to be an attempt only to satisfy the forms of the law, rather than to make integration succeed." Ridding Apartheid

Since no other educational tool works as consistently well, "if we now abandon integration, we're risking creating all over the country the same kind of apartheid that has existed in the South since Reconstruction."

The massive "Coleman Report," as the federal study became known, found that all aspects of schooling combined are less important to a child's educational achievement than non-school factors, particularly family background. But of the strictly school-related factors, such as teacher-student ratios and the quality of buildings, integration is by far the most significant.

The conclusion that integration is the only known educational mechanism to have significant impact on the disadvantaged black child was controversial when first stated in the Coleman Report. But it has been endorsed by subsequent studies, most recently in a detailed report by the New York Department of Education.

On the same day, an Austrian Airlines Caravelle managed to return to Frankfurt Airport after an explosion in the freight compartment. A booby-trapped parcel triggered by an altimeter was found to be the cause.

The Popular Front at first claimed responsibility for both attacks, but has since denied responsibility. In its program, IATA urged governments "to develop international legislation to punish appropriately and to make the placing on board an aircraft of explosives intended to cause damage to the aircraft, its crew, its passengers, cargo or mail, an international offense."

Physicians Say Johnson Improves

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9 (AP)—Lyndon B. Johnson began his second week in the hospital today, and doctors said they were "satisfied" with his progress and "continued improvement."

The former President, 61, entered the Army's Brooke General Hospital a week ago with chest and arm pains arising from hardening of the coronary arteries. He then developed a cold.

NBC Replaces Huntley With 2 Correspondents

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI)—The National Broadcasting Co. has selected news correspondents John Chancellor and Frank McGee to replace Chet Huntley on the network's Huntley-Brinkley Report.

A network spokesman said plans for the new format would be announced in detail later. Mr. Huntley will leave NBC Aug. 1 to become chairman of a new development corporation in Montana.

In the news programs, Mr. Chancellor and Mr. McGee will report from New York while David Brinkley continues in Washington.

William Moran Dies, Ex-Georgetown Dean

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP)—William E. Moran Jr., 54, dean of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service from 1961 to 1968, died yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital after a heart attack.

At the time of his death, Mr. Moran was president of the Population Reference Bureau here. He had earlier served as executive director of the International Economic Policy Association.

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Andreas Papandreou

Mr. Papandreou's book about Greek political life and the coup, "Democracy at Gunpoint," is to be published by Doubleday on April 17. His wife's account of the coup and the eight months her husband was in jail, "Nightmare in Athens," will be issued by Prentice-Hall in the autumn.

Meanwhile, business and industrial activity was resumed after days of disruption and uncertainty. Factories reported that production was almost back to normal. Shops reported brisk business. [According to Associated Press two of the factories closed were those of Olivetti business machines and Pirelli tires. Buses were put into service to transport workers who had left Pozzuoli.]

Police Patrol Buffalo Campus After Vandalism

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9 (AP),

About 150 city police patrolled the State University of New York campus and another 200 were on alert yesterday in an attempt to see if they could find out what may happen next in the ancient seaport.

More than 1,000 national policemen and army troops began construction of a wall, which eventually will close off the entire downtown district of Terra, the area that officials fear may erupt violently.

In the past ten days, fire bombings

and other forms of campus vandalism have destroyed thousands of dollars of our property, including irreplaceable books in the library," acting president Peter F. Regan said in requesting the police.

He said about 200 students were members of a "small revolutionary group from which we must protect people and property." He blamed them for destroying property, blocking buildings, terrorizing secretaries, disrupting classroom activities and forcing the closing of several administrative offices.

Anti-Narcotics Drive

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP),

The U.S. Customs Bureau plans to add about 1,000 personnel to its present 9,600 employees as part of an intensified campaign against narcotics smuggling. Customs Commissioner Myles J. Ambrose said yesterday.



The newest innovation in foreign exchange is located in somebody's bedroom.

The "somebody's bedroom" belongs to John Hawes, the head of our Foreign Exchange Department.

The "latest innovation" is the special telephone we installed by his bedside.

"The hotline," as Hawes calls it, is a direct line to our top foreign exchange traders here in London.

When you're dealing with millions of pounds of somebody else's money, you have to keep up on everything (and we mean everything) that affects the price of exchanging pounds into dollars, yen, francs, pesos, lire and so on.

That's easy enough to do during normal working hours. But how about at 4:00 AM

You'll find an international banker at Bankers Trust

Pozzuoli District Sealed Off; Commercial Activity Resumes

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 9 (UPI)—Authorities sealed off 12 square blocks of Pozzuoli today to keep out sightseers and inhabitants who were ordered to leave eight days ago when a major earth upheaval seemed imminent.

At the same time, workmen began removing centuries-old statues and archeological treasures located in a section of the city still considered to be threatened by a rare geological phenomenon known as a "slow earthquake."

The lack of activity in the 12-square-block area gave scientists a chance to work unmolested. Among the scientists were Izumi Yokoyama, chairman of the Hokkaido University's Geophysics School, and his assistant, Iroha Tomoyasu.

An Italian geologist, Giuseppe Imbo, said that delicate instruments had recorded movement again today. But he said that it was impossible to tell if the earth was moving.

"These instruments are so sensitive they can record a hammer hitting a wall," he said. "We will have to wait until proper interpretations are made of our information."

Fish Market Opens

Fishermen, too, returned to Pozzuoli early today with one of the biggest catches in weeks and the famed city fish market, one of the busiest in Italy, reopened for hundreds of buyers.

Sealing off part of the city and the removal of artifacts began as scientists, including two internationally known Japanese experts on slow earthquakes, moved in to see if they could find out what may happen next in the ancient seaport.

More than 1,000 national policemen and army troops began construction of a wall, which eventually will close off the entire downtown district of Terra, the area that officials fear may erupt violently.

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London Airport Firemen Return; Strike Unresolved

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Heathrow Airport, hit by seven nights of wildcat striking by firemen, is faced with a further strike tomorrow.

The 90 firemen, who returned to work at lunchtime today, after causing the airport to close down night from last Monday until today, have totally rejected the latest management offer of a weekly pay increase of about \$1.30.

This offer by the British Airport Authority is less than the \$1.44 demand made by the firemen.

The firemen will remain at work tonight and tomorrow, "until they have exhausted the negotiating machinery," a spokesman for the Transport and General Workers Union said.

3 Jesuit Sociologists Oppose Vatican's Position on Divorce

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, March 9 (NYT).—Three prominent Jesuit scholars here have publicly attacked the Vatican for interfering in Italian politics over the controversial divorce bill pending in parliament.

In a collective newspaper interview published yesterday on the front page of the Rome daily *I Messaggero*, the three priests argue that the church's forceful opposition to the legislation violates the principle of religious liberty expressed by the Second Vatican Council.

"Thanks to the council," the Rev. Paolo Tuvari, a young Neapolitan said, "the right to religious liberty is now part of the Catholic doctrine."

"It is therefore evident," he added, "that the church cannot demand that a state coercively apply a given law to force its citizens, Catholics or non-Catholics to observe one of the church's given truths."

Father Tuvari and his colleagues, all sociologists on the faculty of the prestigious Pontifical Gregorian University, also took issue with the anti-divorce arguments advanced by the Jesuits biweekly, *Civitas Catholicica*, last week. The magazine, in an article that many observers

Danish Students Occupy College

COPENHAGEN, March 9 (AP).—Rebellious Danish students today occupied key offices and auditoriums of Copenhagen's 500-year-old university and set up a revolutionary tribunal to try Education Minister Helge Larsen on charges of treason.

The invasion came after about 2,000 students marched to the university in orderly procession to protest a proposed bill that will increase student influence in university bodies but falls far short of student demands and expectations. Speakers lambasted Mr. Larsen for working against "free science at a free university".

A few hundred students then stormed into the building and occupied administration offices, the conference room and the ceremonial hall, where a student leaped to the rostrum and shouted: "This is a revolutionary tribunal, let's get Helge (the minister) in the dock."

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Study Shows U.S. Priests Quit Because of Loss of Morale

By James Stack

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9 (WP).—The Roman Catholic priest who decides to marry usually does so because of an occupational hazard that has left him easy prey for the first sensitive woman who comes into his life, according to a survey by a Harvard priest-psychiatrist.

His conclusion was reached on the basis of interviews with about 100 priests who have left the active ministry.

The survey was conducted by the Rev. Dr. James J. Gill, a Jesuit priest on the staff of Harvard University Health Services.

The findings became public at a time when the Roman Catholic Church is losing an estimated 2,500 priests a year in the United States.

The Gill study suggests that these losses reflect not a mild moral breakdown among priests but a serious breakdown in priestly morale.

Father Gill contends that most

priests who abandon their vocations to marry suffer from a deep depression fed by an institutional climate that does not cater to ego.

Father Gill dismissed the notion that celibacy, in and of itself, is a major causal factor in the decision of priests who quit.

"I find that the priests who are leaving and marrying are virtually all depressed," said Father Gill, who holds a medical degree from Marquette University.

"I don't mean to say that every last man I have seen leaving the priesthood with the intention of marrying falls into this category," he added.

"But the statistical predominance of those who fit into this category is quite striking."

The priest-dropout, Father Gill said, is most often a man who finds himself taken for granted in a crowded system that sometimes denies the human needs for a pat on the back.

This discovery causes some of the church's most dedicated and talented priests to become sad and lonely, disillusioned and resentful, Father Gill said.

"These are task-oriented men who were raised by their parents in such a way that the achievement of goals—particularly difficult ones—appeals strongly to them," he said.

"They go about their work in a compulsive, perfectionistic way, not seeking or enjoying pleasure from it, but aiming unconsciously at the recognition and approval they will gain from those they serve."

Recognition Lacking

When this recognition and approval eludes him, the emotionally vulnerable priest is in deep trouble, often without even knowing why, Father Gill suggested.

The Gill findings reveal that it takes between five and 15 years for a priest to experience the disillusionment that inevitably leads to a crisis.

Priests begin to feel they are being taken for granted when they find nobody seems to care how hard they work to prepare a sermon or teach a class, Father Gill said.

"Applause comes less frequently as the years go by. They begin to feel more and more dissatisfied with themselves, with their role in the church and with their requirement of celibacy."

The priest then becomes unhappy with his lot in life and pessimistic about his future and this, Father Gill says, is when the emotional explosion comes.

U.S. Lawyer Says Athens Agrees to Free Theodorakis

PARIS, March 9 (AP).—An American lawyer who has just returned from Greece said today he had received assurances from the Greek government that jailed composer Mikis Theodorakis would be released "in the near future."

William L. Taub, of New York, said Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos had personally given him the assurances, but without fixing any date. Mr. Pattakos was in good health.

Mr. Theodorakis has been jailed twice for his opposition to the Greek military regime. He is a former deputy of the pro-Communist United Democratic Left party.

Mr. Taub is one of the principal American backers of the motion picture "Z," for which Mr. Theodorakis composed the score. The composer is best known outside Greece for the core of "Zorba the Greek."

Mr. Taub said the U.S. Embassy had helped to set up his meeting with the deputy premier. He said he had originally hoped to win Mr. Theodorakis' release in time for the April 7 Academy Award presentations, but that he did not believe the composer would be freed by that time. "Z" has been nominated for several Academy Awards.

More Holds Talks

ROME, March 9 (AP).—Former Premier Aldo Moro neared the end of a crucial round of talks tonight while conflicting pressures from the Vatican and the Communists threatened his efforts to form a new government.

Mr. Moro conferred separately with leaders of his Christian Democratic party and its three prospective partners in a center-left government. He was expected to report to President Giuseppe Sarat tomorrow or Wednesday.

The main subjects of today's talks were reported to be a divorce bill, which the Vatican says would harm church-state relations, and cooperation with the Communist party, which is a goal of the leftist Socialists.

Radio Criticizes Priests

VATICAN CITY, March 9 (UPI).—Vatican Radio said today that the three Jesuit scholars showed disrespect to Pope Paul VI when they criticized the Vatican's opposition to divorce in Italy.

The general curia of the Jesuit order has dissociated itself from their stand. And Vatican Radio is operated by the Jesuits.

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Associated Press
VANISHING AMERICANS—An unidentified Indian mother and her child being carried away by military police during a demonstration at Fort Lawton, near Seattle.

Jane Fonda, Others Arrested As GIs Repel an Indian Raid

SEATTLE, March 9 (AP).—The Army has repelled a band of Indians who attempted to take over part of a fort, arresting actress Jane Fonda and about 80 other persons in the process.

The G.I.'s findings reveal that it takes between five and 15 years for a priest to experience the disillusionment that inevitably leads to a crisis.

Priests begin to feel they are being taken for granted when they find nobody seems to care how hard they work to prepare a sermon or teach a class, Father Gill said.

"Applause comes less frequently as the years go by. They begin to feel more and more dissatisfied with themselves, with their role in the church and with their requirement of celibacy."

The priest then becomes unhappy with his lot in life and pessimistic about his future and this, Father Gill says, is when the emotional explosion comes.

University Demand

The Indians, some carrying sleeping bags and food, read a proclamation demanding that an "Indian university" and cultural center be developed at the fort.

Addressed to "the Great White Father and all his people," the proclamation said: "In the name of all Indians we reclaim this land for all Indian tribes."

Col. Stuart Palcs, Fort Lawton commander, said Miss Fonda's lawyer was given a "letter of expulsion" banning her from the post after she took part in the demonstration.

About 70 persons, including women and children, were held briefly at the post stockade for illegal entry. Meanwhile, at the main gate, other members of the group sang and beat drums.

Col. Palcs said Miss Fonda was found with about 14 others in an Army tactical area" at Fort Lewis.

Mr. Peirce, a one-time traveling companion of the late Ernest Hemingway, excelled in the school of painting of Cézanne, Matisse and Renoir.

A large, bearded man, Mr. Peirce wandered the globe in pursuit of his art for 20 years. He was an ambulance driver for France during WW I and received the Croix de Guerre. He later studied art at the Atelier Julian and became a pupil of the Spaniard Zuloaga.

In Spain, the Harvard graduate (class of 1908) traveled with Hemingway and gathered material for the artist's paintings of bulls in Pamplona.

He returned to the United States in 1930 and for years divided his time between New York and his native home at Searsport, Maine. In 1957, he was named director of fine arts at Colby College, one of the several campuses where his work is displayed.

His paintings are also in the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Peirce frequently indulged a robust sense of humor.

Once he sailed for Europe on a freighter with a friend. Miles from land, Mr. Peirce reportedly jumped into the ocean and picked up by a passing steamer and was returned to New York. He caught a fast liner and arrived in London to find his friend on trial for his supposed murder.

With great delight, Mr. Peirce listened to the trial, heard his friend convicted then melodramatically "came to life" to free him.

Mr. Peirce was married four times. Three marriages ended in divorce. He leaves his widow, five children and a sister.

Along with the fun, the Sun has a fair amount of news—more than other tabloids, by some expert measurements. But its popular appeal seems to rest on earthiness and gusto in presentation.

When Mia Farrow gave birth to

Bonn Seizes East German Spy Suspect

Officer Was to Set Up Espionage Network
KARLSRUHE, March 9 (Reuters).—West German officials today announced the capture of a suspected East German secret agent a week after smashing a Communist spy ring in Bonn.

Federal prosecutor Felix Kaul said security men over the weekend seized an officer of the East German Ministry for State Security sent to Frankfurt to establish a new espionage network.

The man, who gave his name as Hasso Schlesinger, 41, was described as an "instructor"—intelligence jargon for an agent who issues orders to other spies.

A federal judge yesterday ordered Mr. Schlesinger's formal arrest on suspicion of espionage.

Mr. Schlesinger, believed to have entered West Germany on a forged West German identity document, was also described as deputy department head in the East German Culture Ministry.

Last week, intelligence men rounded up the last member of an alleged spy trio in Bonn accused of feeding Chancellor Willy Brandt's secretaries to East Berlin.

Mr. Kaul said today that the latest arrest had no connection with the Bonn spy ring.

In another incident, army Sgt. Hugo Preiser was arrested last January for alleged espionage for East Germany. His arrest was also believed to have no connection with the Bonn trio.]

Security Guidelines

BONN, March 9 (UPI).—New guidelines to prevent thefts of state secrets from cabinet ministers' offices will be drawn up at a special meeting of security officials here Wednesday, a government spokesman said today.

Ex-State Dept. Official

Rostow Urges U.S., UN, NATO To Head Off Mideast War

By Joseph B. Treaster

M. Rostow, now a professor at Yale Law School, was joined in a conference on the Middle East by Connecticut's senators, Thomas J. Dodd and Abraham Ribicoff, and four of the state's six representatives.

Condemns French Policy

The conference, called the Emergency Connecticut Jewish Leadership Delegation Assembly on Peace in the Middle East, unanimously endorsed resolutions condemning French policy toward Israel, expressing concern over international air safety and urging the United States to exert its influence to bring about Arab-Israel negotiations.

Mr. Rostow, known to maintain contacts in high policy-making circles, counseled against any reduction of U.S. troop strength in Europe and, instead, urged increased naval and air activity by NATO, apparently as a show of force and determination. He indicated a conviction that the United States should offer to guarantee a peace settlement between the Israelis and the Arabs and that the UN should press for a renewed cease-fire and convene a conference for peace negotiations.

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Mr. Rostow described UN efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East as "stalemated" and said that providing Phantom jets and other war materials to Israel "should help to persuade [Egyptian] President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Soviet Union that a 'war of attrition' against Israel is not only a crime but a folly."

April 1970

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

Page 5

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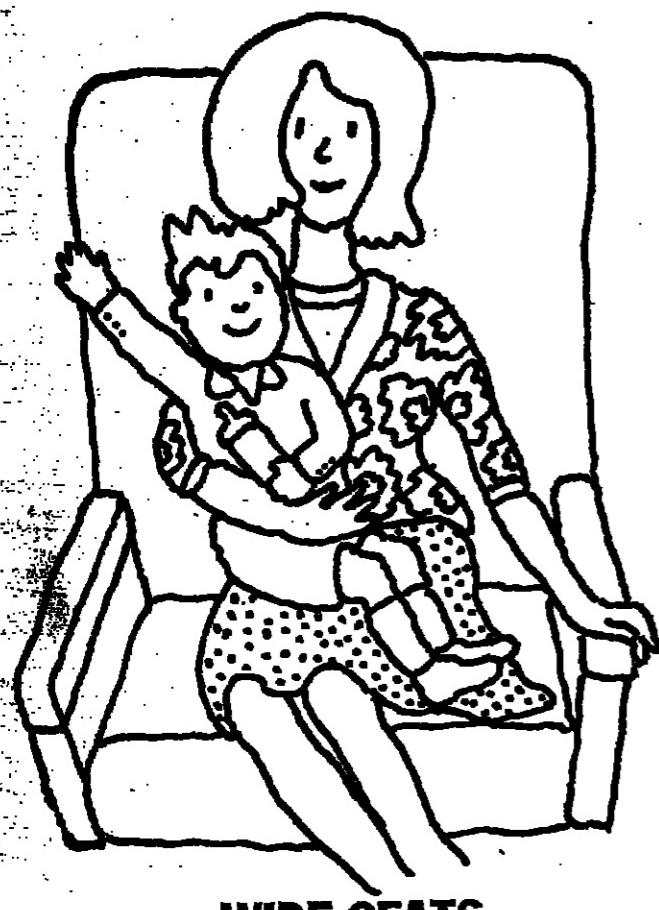
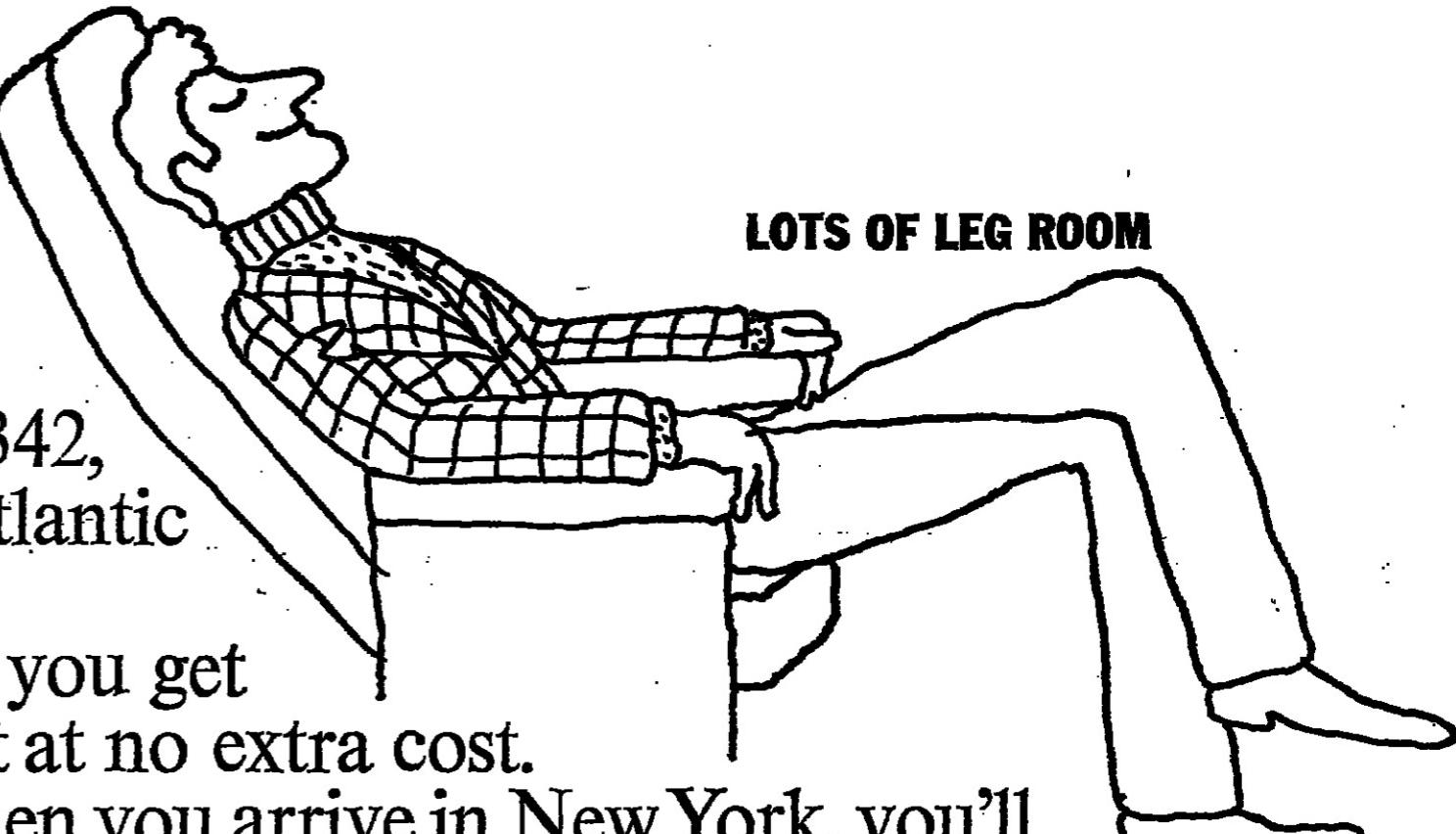
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Public Negotiation

The dismay in Washington over the Pravda statement on the SALT talks, about to resume in Vienna, has its touch of humor. What Pravda said—that the United States threatened to upset the arms balance on which the discussions on limitations presumably are founded—was very much what Secretary of Defense Laird and President Nixon have been saying about the Russians. And both are probably right: there is an arms race in progress.

Obviously, the thing to do is to sit down in Vienna and agree to stop the race. But the point at which it is halted, the relative strengths of the two powers at the time of actual negotiation, and the best means of maintaining a real balance, are all matters of delicacy, astute calculation and technological sophistication. And the Soviet Union, although it can no longer act behind an impenetrable Iron Curtain, has certain methods of obfuscation in respect to military programs and budgets which are not available to the United States.

Mr. Nixon, in other words, if he wants to get funds for some bargaining counter to use in SALT, must make a public appeal—and in the present state of public and congressional skepticism about military expenditures, the appeal must be a strong one. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, settles its fiscal disputes in camera, but at the same time is free to appeal over the President's

head, to the American Congress and people. And this is very much what "The Observer" (a title which has come to mingle authority with anonymity in a way that no similar public relations device can do in Washington) has accomplished in Pravda.

What the effect may be on the debate over extension of the Safeguard system is debatable. But quite obviously, any limiting effect would be much the same as could be achieved in confidential negotiations, except that the Kremlin would not have to offer any quid pro quo.

Despite the public arguments, there is no reason to doubt that both Washington and Moscow want to check the costly and dangerous escalation of their weapons race, although doubtless there are influences in each capital that are opposed to any halt. Both powers, too, want to make the best bargain they can, and are painfully aware that mistakes made in this area could be fatal. The preliminary SALT talks were, by all accounts, realistic and helpful. The need now is to span the time between now and mid-April without getting into a public row that would inhibit a sane approach to the whole problem in Vienna. The Wilsonian formula of "open covenants, openly arrived at," was a justified reproach to the kind of secret bargaining that went on during and before World War I. But it has its limitations, and these should be respected now.

Lamar, S.C.—Some Causes and Effects

"People are less likely to resort to violence if they have faith that their leaders will stand up for them by using every legal resource provided within our system." The remark was part of Strom Thurmond's statement regretting the white violence against black children in Lamar, S. C., last week, and it was meant—incredibly—to shift the blame for the violence to those who had tried to avert it—specifically, to Gov. Robert McNair. Gov. McNair's guilt (we are to understand) proceeded from the fact that he had urged the white citizenry of his state to accept the law and comply with it. Presumably, too, we are meant to regard those men who hold responsible public office and who have been riding the Southern circuit with a message that can only encourage resistance (Sen. Thurmond, Vice-President Agnew) as innocent bystanders in the affair or perhaps even as agents of civil peace. On this theory, Rep. Albert Watson becomes a hero: it was he, after all, who exerted the most restraining influence on the mob by attending one of their rallies before the event and telling them to ignore those "who call you racist, bigot and hard-core rednecks." If you pursue the line of reasoning it will become plain that Ross Barnett was the peacemaker at Oxford, Miss., just as Gov. Faubus was at Little Rock.

We do not know whether the Lamar 20—as we tend to think of the defendants—will find a place in Vice-President Agnew's too or even in his rotten-apple barrel. His statement deplored the episode was remarkably free of that insult and invective for which he has become famous. But it was not the absence of inflammatory rhetoric that made his statement unsatisfactory (God knows, that must be considered, at all times, a plus in his speech); and it was not Sen. Thurmond's attempt to do a little adroit political hatchet-work that made his statement equally hard to take. What gave both their pronounced air of pecksnifery and disingenuousness was the fact that these men (and numerous others who were "shocked" by the event) have been playing with matches in public for some time now, and yet they want us to know immediately and for the record that if there is one thing they deplore it's fire.

Sen. Thurmond's appraisal of who is

blameless and who is guilty is related to the truth primarily in being the exact reverse of that, and that is the point. Gov. McNair is not in the way of being what you would call a civil rights activist, but he exercised the prestige and responsibility of his office in a manner that is desperately needed and desperately rare at the moment. For we have had enough equivocation, enough winging, enough code. Mr. Ehrlichman, the President's assistant, tells us that there seems to be "a lot of confusion in some people's minds" regarding the administration's position on school desegregation. It is our view that there is not nearly so much confusion as he suspects: in an abundance of ways over the past several months the administration has made it quite plain that it is willing to play to and with those who refuse to accept the Supreme Court's rulings. It has been some time now since the revolt of the civil rights lawyer at Justice; it has been only a couple of weeks since the White House threw out Leon Panetta; it was just the other day that 2,000 HEW employees petitioned Secretary Finch for reassurances of HEW's civil rights commitment."

We should be quite clear what we are talking about in this matter. All the hand-wringing and breast-beating over the complexities of *de facto* versus *de jure*, the practicality and worth of various busking schemes, the pace and scope of school desegregation is at best part of an unrelated argument and at worst part of an evasive maneuver. For so much has come unstuck in the past year, so much has been called into question that one thought had at last been understood and affirmed, so much mischief has been done, that we must go back to re-establishing some fundamental truths. The first of these would be the administration's commitment to and belief in the quality of its citizens, black and white. Apparently Mr. Nixon plans to make a statement on the subject soon. He could do worse than go back to his inaugural address, the section that reads: "No man can be fully free while his neighbor is not. To go forward at all is to go forward together. This means black and white together, as one nation, not as two. The laws have caught up with our conscience. What remains is to give life to what is in the law."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The U.S. in Laos

President Nixon's report on America's involvement in Laos did not reveal all the details of the situation, avoiding such matters as bombardment flights by U.S. planes from carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin and the two B-52 operations carried out during February. This has left the door open for some senators to continue pointing up the danger of a deeper U.S. involvement in this "second war." The President's Key Biscayne report certainly does not point in this direction, however.

If attempts fail to restore the Geneva Convention of 1962 and Laotian "neutrality," the United States would probably try to strengthen Thailand. The latest proposals by the

political arm of the Pathet Lao show that there is little likelihood of rapid progress on the diplomatic front.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Forced to Arm . . .

Of all the questions raised by the issue of nuclear weapons, the one most discussed and most controversial in the United States is missile defense. It is an old story, but not an easy one, that when two powers are in contention, each says it is forced to arm itself for self-defense against the offensive arms of the other. Now the rest of the world wishes that men of goodwill remember the other nations who must live with the two great powers.

—From *Corriere Della Sera* (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 10, 1895

PARIS—Marshal Foch, while passing through Liege, on his way to inspect the Rhine garrisons, said that he had decided soon to pay a visit to Warsaw and the Polish Army. The marshal reached Koblenz yesterday morning and, after reviewing American troops, marched with General Allen, and then left for Mainz where he was received by General DeGoutte, then leaving in the evening to return to Paris.

Fifty Years Ago

March 10, 1925

PARIS—Marshal Foch, while passing through Liege, on his way to inspect the Rhine garrisons, said that he had decided soon to pay a visit to Warsaw and the Polish Army. The marshal reached Koblenz yesterday morning and, after reviewing American troops, marched with General Allen, and then left for Mainz where he was received by General DeGoutte, then leaving in the evening to return to Paris.



Let 'Em Fine Us for Polluting. We'll Make It Up in Prices.'

Bernard Levin

From London:

There seems to be some thing about the House of Commons that again and again reduces its members to a cross between a bunch of silly schoolchildren and a pack of insufficiently house-trained hyenas.

LONDON.—The House of Commons is not often accused of being drunk, but when it is, it is apt to get very cross indeed. It got very cross indeed last Thursday night, when it was accused by one of its members of indulging in "drunken disorder." But more interesting than the charge and the reaction it provoked, was the condition of disorder into which the House had undoubtedly fallen before the charge was made and, indeed, to which the charge itself was a response.

From time to time, it is argued, it is made that the proceedings of Parliament should be televised. The possibility of televising the proceedings live, throughout the day, being ruled out on a number of grounds, including the expense, the plan generally envisages an edited daily record of the sitting with live coverage of particularly important debates, or perhaps of the final stages of such debates, when the last two speeches are made (as they frequently are on most major topics) by the prime minister and the leader of the opposition.

This is basic language. But there seems to be something about the conduct of Commons at the end of an important debate, which is to be followed by an important vote, that again and again reduces its members to a cross between a bunch of particularly schoolchildren and a pack of insufficiently house-trained hyenas.

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Now on such a proposal Parliament naturally has the last word; and whenever the proposal is made, the House of Commons turns it down. The House of Lords is much more adventurous, much more willing to let the public at large see it at work. That contrast between the two houses is not a coincidence, and not inconsequential.

I repeat—I cannot repeat sufficiently often—this is not something that happens in extraordinary circumstances; it happens frequently, as frequently as there is little comment in the ordinary course of events. And now perhaps it may be realized why many members are reluctant to let television into the House, and why the House of Lords—which does not behave in this fashion at all—seems to be less inhibited. When television is concerned, than when Commons. In my days as a parliamentary reporter, I sometimes used to ask, after such an exhibition, what the members of the public who had witnessed it from the public gallery, the shock and revulsion they expressed was when making their first visit to the House.

Many reasons are given. When the House discusses the televising of its proceedings, for the rejection of the idea, MPs claim that it would alter the character of their debates, that it would be impossible to give a truly representative selection from the day's discussions, that much of the important work of the House is not done in the chamber at all; they have even used the breathtaking claim that it would make MPs "play to the gallery," and cause them to tailor their remarks to the larger, unseen audience—as if half of them, even though they are not members, are watching the House.

But the most important reason of all, the one that must be present in the minds of any rate the more sophisticated members when they consider the admission of the cameras into their House, is never mentioned. It is that if the general public were to see the kind of scene in which last Thursday's debate (on the surely vital matter of defense policy) ended, the result might be a total collapse in what remains of the public's confidence in Parliament.

America, in particular, used to believe that the ways of Congress were scandalous as they were appalled. But the effect on foreign visitors, though uncomfortable, for a British, is not the greatest of my worries. It is the effect on our parliamentary institutions and on the public's attitude to them, that is my greatest concern. If the effect of the present law over the charge of drunkenness is to make MPs determine to behave better, it will not have been in vain.

The last time the House of Commons discussed the project, it rejected it by a single vote; such a narrow decision might seem to indicate that the next time it is put to the vote, it will start from the fact that the majority of the House in itself is not very difficult to sway.

For the awful truth about last Thursday's uproar is that it is not

Supreme Court: Does Anyone Care?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The Supreme Court of the United States has long been regarded as the unique American contribution to the art of democratic government. It has held a diverse continental country together by nourishing the gradual change in institutions needed for survival. No other court anywhere has had its power or its responsibility.

And more than any other government official, a Supreme Court justice is on his own, without a cushioning bureaucracy. He has to draw on his own resources, moral and analytical, to find the answers. Not so long ago one member of the court gave up the job after only a few years because he found the burden of decision so great.

The classic view, held by Judge Learned Hand, is that a man who passes on questions of constitutional law should be as acquainted with history and philosophy and poetry as with the law.

Bad Architecture

"For in such matters," Judge Hand wrote, "everything turns upon the spirit in which he approaches the questions before him. The words he must construe are empty vessels into which he can pour nearly anything he will. Men do not gather figs off thistles, nor suppose institutions from judges whose outlook is limited by parish or class."

The worst of a bad Supreme

Court appointment is that it is like a piece of bad architecture: we may be stuck with it for a long time. Presidents have very few decisions as important as their choice of men for the court.

How, then, have we arrived at a point where a man with as minimal qualifications as Judge Carswell can be appointed? He was chosen, evidently, as an earnest of President Nixon's declared intention to roll back Supreme Court decisions that he thinks have gone too far in a libertarian direction.

Criticism of the court is not misplaced. Men with no political interest think its performance in recent years has too often been doctrinaire, infatuated with the joy of doing good, insufficiently conscious of the modesty due from appointed judges and too casual in the analysis whose persuasiveness alone can justify judicial power.

But the tragedy is that the appointment of narrow men, men of limited capacity, will make things worse, not better. What that court needs is not more war of doctrine, in which moderation is crushed.

The Supreme Court today needs more reason, more understanding, more wisdom. If it has strayed too far from the true vision of American life, as the President believes, those are the qualities that will bring it back. There is nothing wrong with the Supreme Court that G. Harrold Carswell can cure.

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For the awful truth about last Thursday's uproar is that it is not

Letters

Pundemonium

After reading Israel Shenker's article (HT, 3/3), I truly can't wait to pindertake Bridgid Brophy's "In Transit." Although we usually play our version of the same game in a style resulting in more outrageous pundemonium, I can't resist sending along the following opinion—which is only too pindertakingly indicative of the command-fascination of my whole family (including my Dad, as well as my Maugham) with the unauthorized art of pind-penning:

"Allthough such an Austen-like suggestion (or is it just a Wilde idea to which a Sterne reply is due?) can't be pind-penned at times, it is not finally true that literary puns are one of the Hardyest, most Melvillees Joyce of life?" One Scott to agree, it would seem clear, Orwell one might ponder, after all has been Said and Done, whatever are Wordsworth, any Howells?"

Such Deformed wit-twisting begins to verge on madness Byronic, but it does keep the cogs creaking! Thanks for running Shenker's article—just one example of what makes the International Herald Tribune such a good friend to have.

JOHN R. WILES.

Marijuana

The column "A Question of Responsibility" written by Anthony Lewis is one of the most irresponsible articles I have ever read in a newspaper of international circulation. He says "But precisely because we know so little, and that not all, unfavorable to marijuana..."

In other words, he is implying that some findings on marijuana have been good. Speaking from experience as one who, in trying to

reason with the young people on the subject, has been faced with a barrage of quotes from people with similar views to Mr. Lewis. I would certainly like to have him enlarge on this and tell us exactly what findings have been favorable.

In the so-called favorable findings, we ask that we be spared the "peace and love" routine. We are not all given the same talents and we may not all rise to the same heights, but through drug abuse, we may certainly sink to the same depths. If this is love, I ask to be excused. And their peace is an illusion—certainly the problems in our universities are in almost direct proportion to their marijuana traffic—and if you care to look in your dictionary you will find that even our word "assassin" comes from the Arabic hashish. So spare us the "peace" myth.

As for the "happiness" routine—in his book "The Seekers" Jean Stern writes that a person under the influence of marijuana may be told his mother just died, and he is likely to say—"Oh, really, isn't that too bad?" And 2,000 years ago it was written in the *Odyssey* of a substance—that "Those who had drunk of this mixture did not shed a tear the whole day long, even though their mother or father were dead, even though a brother or beloved son had been killed before their eyes by the weapons of the enemy." This is the happiness and peace of drugs—they are neither happy nor peaceful—they are drugged!

And also please spare us the "non-addictive" routine. It may be true that marijuana is not physically addictive—that is, if unobtainable, one does not become ill, but it is psychologically addictive. I asked one girl who was convinced of its non-addictiveness if she had ever known someone to quit, and after some thought she had to say

"no," but of course they could quit if they wanted to.

The fact that, thanks to the irresponsibility of some of our newspaper editors and magazines, we do have 8 to 10 million marijuana smokers in the U.S. does not mean that marijuana has changed in the last 1,000 years—or since I went to school. Nor would having 8 to 10 million heroin users change behavior for the better. Marijuana does not necessarily lead to hard drugs—but it can and does!

MILDRED DAVENPORT.

Le Vesinet, France.

Voting at 18

In many countries the voting age has been lowered to 18. As Mr. Kleindienst pointed out in his article (Feb. 18), young people are in labor market, they pay income taxes and serve in the military. If the young people are able to do these things, they should be able to vote.

Some people are against the lowering of the voting age because of "all the trouble" youths get into, but many of the people involved in the riots are over 18, and their voting rights are not suppressed. The young people involved in riots are only a small percentage of all the youth in the United States.

If the young people who are able to fight and pay income tax could also vote, there would be fewer riots and less of a gap between generations.

BUCKY ZUBOWSKI.

Monsa, Italy.

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970

FINANCE

U.K. Payments in Healthy Surplus

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 9 (NYT).—In long, the stick man of Britain, has made a remarkable recovery, according to balance-of-payments figures issued by the Treasury today.

From a post-devaluation deficit of \$45 million in 1968, this country made a dramatic turnaround in the year 1969. The surplus is largest since records in this form were begun in 1952.

The British achievement comes to the target of a \$1.2 billion surplus in 1969 which was pledged at the time of the November, 1967, election. A more recent pronouncement of a \$730 million surplus in Britain's financial year ending June 31 has already been fulfilled.

The overall figures released apply to the "basic balance," i.e., the current balance of visible and invisible earnings from merchandise trade and financial flows, combined with capricious short-term capital flows.

Britain's merchandise trade is chronically in deficit, was red by only \$379 million last year. This represented an improvement of \$1.2 billion over the 1968 figure. Last year saw a 12 percent increase in exports and only a slight increase in imports.

In August, this visible balance has been in surplus, as invisible earnings are chronic in surplus as income from shipping, insurance, overseas investment and tourism outweigh actual remittance and defense spending. This rose \$455 million last year to stand at \$1.26 billion. Overseas government spending has declined, a balance on current account plus invisibles was in surplus by \$378 million last year,

'69 Total Sets 18-Year Record

compared with a deficit of \$742 million in 1968.

Long-term capital movements, including both British investment abroad and foreign investment here, changed from a deficit of \$214 million to a surplus of more than \$30 million. The basic balance of payments (current balance plus capital account) was thus in surplus plus by \$629 million.

The turnaround on the invisible capital flows was neutral.

Italians Said to Be Seeking IMF Loan to Defend the Lira

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

Basel, Switzerland, March 9 (NYT).—Italy, which has been beset by severe economic strains because of political uncertainty and social unrest, is seeking a loan from the International Monetary Fund to defend the lira, central banking sources disclosed today.

The loan is reportedly needed to refinance short-term indebtedness run up with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Italy's \$1 billion credit line with the U.S. central bank was all or partly used up to support the lira in the exchange markets earlier this year.

The Italian economic situation was discussed here today and over the weekend at a monthly meeting of central bank governors from the major industrialized countries.

Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, was reported to have assured the other central bankers that the country's capital outflow, a symptom of the current economic malaise, had diminished in recent weeks.

A huge capital outflow last year tilted the Italian balance of payments into deficit by more than \$1 billion.

Last Friday, the Bank of Italy boosted its rediscount rate to 5.5 percent from 4 percent. The market

Finance Chief Visit Washington

NN, March 9 (AP).—West Minister Alexander will go to Washington on March 8 for talks with the U.S. and the World Bank, ministry announced.

Topics were announced for today, which comes two days after Chancellor Willy Brandt is due to meet President Nixon at his top-level U.S.-West talks since Mr. Brandt became chancellor last fall.

It was believed that Mr. Brandt would cover possible contributions toward the costs being U.S. troops in his

These explanations were offered:

- The EEC credit line had not been set up soon enough to meet the Italian needs.
- Italy needed dollars for exchange market intervention, and the European countries have been very short of dollars in recent months.

The amalgamation will be effected under an arrangement before Zambia's high court that will also provide that a substantial portion of Roan assets be received by other Amar shareholders.

Under the previously announced nationalization of all Zambian copper properties, Roan's mining, smelting and refining operations in Zambia are to be merged into a single company to be named Roan Consolidated Mines, in which a state-owned industrial corporation, Indaco, will acquire a 51 percent equity interest.

The remaining 49 percent of the equity interest in Roan Consolidated will be owned 36.75 percent by Roan Selection and the remaining 12.25 percent almost entirely by companies in the Anglo-American Corp. group by reason of their present minority interests in certain of the Roan Selection companies.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TUESDAY MARCH 10, 1970

American Stock Exchange Trading



BLONDIE



BOOKS

THEATRE OF THE WORLD

By Frances A. Yates, University of Chicago Press, 218 pp., \$5.50

Reviewed by Vincent Cronin

How did the Elizabethan theater happen to be round—a "wooden O"—rather than square, rectangular or polygonal? The accepted answer is that it developed out of the Elizabethan inn courtyard. It was round because it was a rough-and-ready adaptation of a coaching yard. Now along comes Miss Yates, trouble-shooter No. 1 in English Renaissance history, girded with powerful weapons from the Warburg Library arsenal, to suggest we've all been up the garden path. Shakespeare's theater, she claims, was round for theoretical, not practical, reasons: because Renaissance commentators on Vitruvius held a round building to be the most perfect of all constructions since it was a microcosm, a replica of God's universe.

That famous drawing by Leonardo showing a man with outstretched arms and legs within a circle was known to Elizabethans, and when they came to design theaters, they had it in mind—or at least at the back of their minds. Shakespeare's Globe then would be a second cousin to Bramante's Tempietto and Sangallo's central-plan church in Montepulciano. To substantiate this breath-taking case, Miss Yates introduces us to John Dee, mathematician of Mortlake and friend of Queen Elizabeth. Dee dabbled in everything from Euclidean geometry to Ovid's poetry. He was an English *womo versale* or "well-rounded man"—a concept, incidentally, which like the Renaissance esteem for round buildings, has its origin in the microcosm. Dee was a practical scientist at a time when the frontiers of science and magic were blurred. If he did useful work in cartography and astronomy, he also cast Nativities and tried to summon angels with Cabalistic numerological configurations. Now, Dee wrote several editions of Vitruvius, as well as Italian commentaries thereon. In the course of his *Principia Mathematica* to the English *Euclid* (1570) he describes the principles of architecture according to these books. His "Preface" was written in English, not Latin, and addressed to a middle-class artisan audience. It is likely, says Miss Yates, that James Burbage followed it when, in 1576, he built the first Elizabethan public theater.

For these reasons Miss Yates does not convince me that the London public theaters derive from the ancient theater as described by Vitruvius. She has nevertheless written a penetrating book which throws a spotlight on Renaissance thought, in particular on certain daredevil dreamers who dabbled in science and magic. Her arguments will act as a powerful leaven on the dullish dough of English Renaissance studies.

Vincent Cronin is the author of *The Flowering of the Renaissance*. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most surprising feature of the recent tour by Omar Sharif's Circus, which included three of the Italian world champions, was not that it was beaten by the Dallas Acros but that it lost three out of the six matches it played against local teams.

The losses in Los Angeles and Philadelphia were not unexpected, for the opposition was provided by players with international reputations.

But the Europeans were no doubt surprised to be beaten in Detroit, where the local team won the 56-match battle with the convincing margin of 34 international match points.

One of its biggest gains occurred on the diagramed deal, when the choice of opening lead proved crucial.

At both tables South became the declarer in three no-trump with spades the only suit bid by the opponents. In one case Claude Delmouly, South for the Circus, was given no chance when West led the diamond.

The declarer took a club finesse at an early stage and made only the six obvious tricks: two clubs, two hearts, one spade and one diamond.

When the hand was replayed, Sharif as West chose to lead the club seven instead of the diamond seven against the bidding shown in the diagram. South put up the club jack in dummy and decided to try to establish spades as his best chance for nine tricks. He made the good play of the spade five from dummy, planning to finesse later, and this happened to put pressure on Léon Yalouze, who was East for the Circus.

Yalouze put up the spade king, no doubt fearing that South held the jack, which not only helped South in the spade suit but hurt the defense. If West had won the trick, he

DENNIS THE MENACE

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH
♦ A975
♥ A76
♦ A10
♦ QJ2

WEST
♦ J1043
♥ 4
♦ KQ87
♦ K1087

EAST (D)
♦ K2
♥ QJ952
♦ J542
♦ 63

SOUTH
♦ 98
♥ K1083
♦ 365
♦ A954

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East: South: West: North:
Pass Pass 1♦
Pass 1NT Pass 2 NT
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

West led the club seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

BADEVIEWPEALE
ALTISADDALFVIN
BUCCANEERROAST
ANTARESLAFITTE
REALISTONIUS
ASSPRIMEVAL
HADTEAIDLEIRA
AMIEBESPROW
RUMERICMORGAN
TREASUREERE
ICEDGALLEON
CUTLASSANNOUNCE
ACHIPOFFENDERS
PLAKMEFFERATR
TANGSGESTDOSS

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 130 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Last week's week on N.Y.C.

1	The French Waiter's Woman	15	
2	The Godfather	16	
3	Travel With My Aunt	17	
4	The H.O.T.S. on the Strand	18	
5	Mr. Samuels' Planet	19	
6	Believe It or Not	20	
7	The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight	21	
8	Love Story	22	
9	Puppet on a Chain	23	
10	Fire from Heaven	24	
	GARDEN	25	
1	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex (but Were Afraid to Ask)	1	7
2	The Seven Ages of McDonalds	2	50
3	Mary Queen of Scots	3	13
4	The Peter Principle	4	48
5	Ballet and Monarchs	5	1
6	The Graham Kerr Cook Book	6	12
7	The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	7	22
8	Present at the Creation	8	18
9	My Father Lyndon Johnson	9	1
10	In Someone's Shadow	10	3

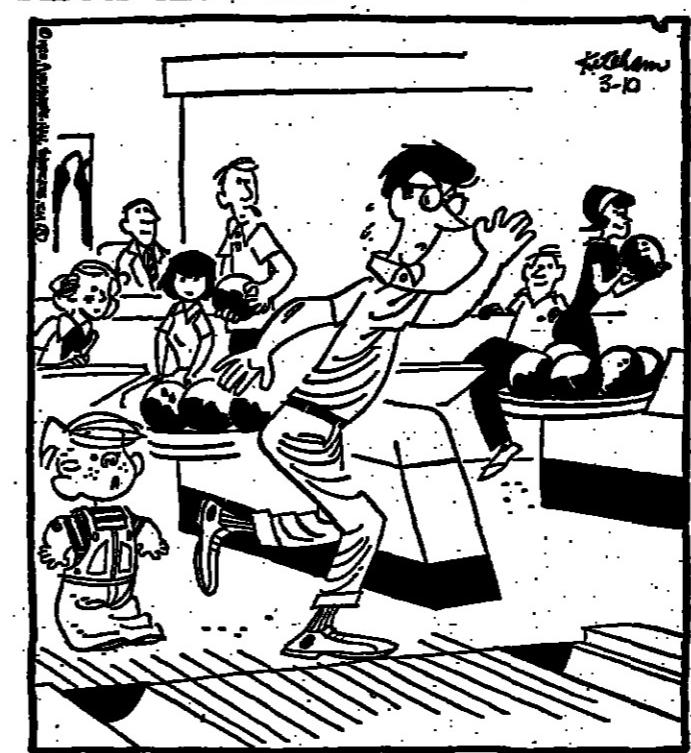
(These figures are for the week ending March 7.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenzel

ACROSS									
1	Postage item	4	Says	10	Overtake	16			
6	d'Orsay	44	Rim	11	Present	17			
10	Small-craft hazard	45	Ionian Sea inlet	12	Cafe au	18			
14	Aaron's forte	47	Cut	13	Ref. book	19			
15	—impasse	48	Resort in Kent	22	Hard-hit ball	20			
16	—crop up	52	Regard	22	Flower Prefix	21			
17	Unwise	54	Basins area	25	Attention-getter	23			
20	Temporary thing	55	Be off guard	26	Atones	24			
21	Cow: Sp.	56	Jackson	29	Sloth	25			
23	Four-score and ten	58	Not a soul	30	Be listless	26			
24	Good state	60	Corresponding	31	Islet: Sp.	27			
26	—to be in	61	Avesta	32	Not care	28			
28	—horseback	62	Cup: Fr.	33	Dawdies	29			
29	Scenery	63	United	34	Understand	30			
30	Thing to do	64	Closes	35	Hindrance	31			
31	Radio wave	65	Green lights	40	Rostrum adjourn	32			
35	Cadmus' daughter	66	Roast	41	List	33			
36	Small —	67	Mine wagon	42	Mine wagon	34			
37	FEFV name	68	Italian port	43	Italian port	35			
38	Child's play	69	Wound	45	Wound	36			
39	Jasper	70	Win by	46	Win by	37			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15							
17					18							
20			21	22								
24			25									
27												
31	32	33			34							
36					37							
39					40	41						
44					45							
47					48							
52	53				54							
56					57							
59					60	61						
63					64							



What did you find?

The sub-standard carpenters have done a commendable job.

"MAYBE YOU OUGHT TO GET CLOSER."

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

BY BENJAMIN ARNOLD AND JOSEPH LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMAR

LYBUL

MEAFED

ABHORR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ON

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: CABLE UNIFY GOSPEL HICCUP

Yesterday's Answer: What the exterminator made the ants do—SAY UNCLE!

Surprise Answer: THE ALCOHOLIC ACTOR'S FAVORITE SANDWICH

JOE BROWN

Met Reliever Follows Governor's Pitch

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9 (NYT).—The governor, a big, flamboyant man named Claude Kirk, said he had just come back from speaking at New England campuses where he had met students in the uniform of the day, disheveled hair and long hair. By golly they looked like hell and talked like hell." The crowd of about 1,700 mostly white, middle-aged locals, applauded. Swelling now, Kirk threw an arm back toward the Mets on the upper deck and cried: "Just look at their haircuts and the way they're dressed. By God, they are America the beautiful. Stand up."

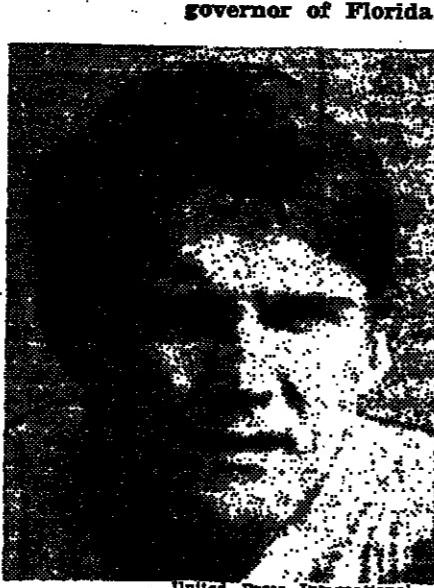
The Mets all stood some more slowly than others; Tom Seaver annoyed, Tug McGraw ashamed. Seaver would say, "Well, that it was wrong to characterize people so generally, that 'you should be more definite when you talk about something as important as that.' But it was McGraw, the relief pitcher, who would make a public gesture that somehow saved the night.

The occasion was a \$7.50-a-plate awards dinner sponsored by St. Petersburg to salute the Mets, a team that has spent all spring training here. The city had planned an elaborate day for the Mets, a tree-planting ceremony honoring John Murphy, the late general manager, and an open-car parade. But a night's hard rain continued into the morning, and the events were canceled, prematurely, as it turned out, since the sky cleared by afternoon.

The dinner was indoors, on the floor of the Bayfront Center Arena, a fine new hall for basketball, hockey and exhibitions. Some 3,400 diners were watching in the logo who paid \$1.55 each to listen to a four-piece band, to a local chorus, to a bishop, a mayor, a governor, and then M. Donald Grant, chairman of the board.

Grant tends to be pompous and long-winded in speech, but this night he was witty and sharp. He began: "On behalf of Mrs. Payson . . . You know I'd like to be half of Mrs. Payson . . ." and with

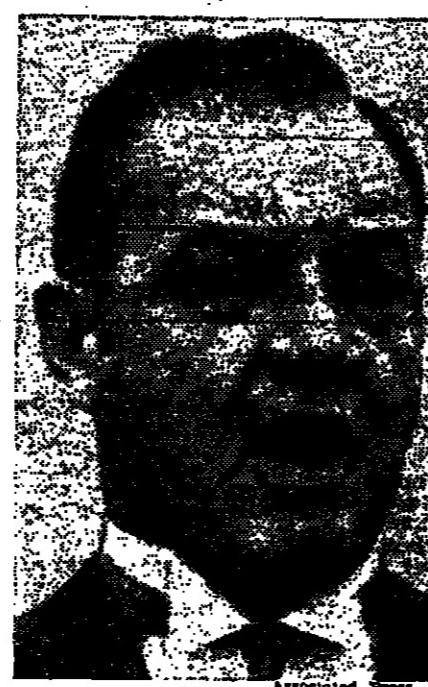
"... Disheveled filth and long hair. By golly they looked like hell and talked like hell."

CLAUDE KIRK,
governor of Florida.

United Press International

that tribute to the team's owner completed he said, "I want to echo the words of the governor. The hippies will have us, we must fight, we must rebel."

Then Grant pointed toward the Mets. "These men are representative of New York and of our country. These are real



"Just because we're the world champions and good baseball players doesn't mean we're better Americans than people with long hair."

TUG McGRAW,
New York Met relief pitcher.

McGraw, a 26-year-old Californian and Marine Corps reservist, has been upset since Kirk's remarks. "I thought about it a lot. I wanted to take my wife and leave, but I don't want to get traded, either," he said later. "I was ashamed. Grant's a tremendous chairman of the board, a great ambassador for the Mets,

he's been good to the players, to me, to my brother. But I just disagree with him on this. And I felt I had to show it."

The Mets were called up, one by one, to receive medallions on a stage in the center of the arena. Each one, as his name was called by Bob Murphy, Ralph Kiner or Lindsay Nelson, the Met broadcasters, made his way down from the upper deck past the lower deck where Kirk, Grant, and the main speaker of the evening, Casey Stengel, sat through a maze of folding metal tables and chairs, and then up a flight of steps to the stage. Except for Ron Swoboda, who clowned on his way up and offered Kiner an orange in return for his medallion, all were brisk and serious, heads slightly inclined to the crowd's applause.

McGraw was no different, until he came back down the steps. Then he raised his hand shoulder high and spread his forefinger and middle finger in the peace sign. Few people saw it, no one seemed to react.

"If I really had guts," he said, "I would have held my hand way up high."

He was sitting in front of his locker now, changing his uniform shirt before going out to pitch batting practice. "I woke up this morning it was still on my mind. Yes, I'm glad I did it. You shouldn't let material things hold you back from expressing your convictions. Maybe I should have done more, but it all happened so fast."

"There were other things about the dinner that bothered me. They made all the players come out, but never even introduced the ones that weren't on the roster last year. And with all that talk about who did what over the winter, they never mentioned Ron Swoboda, Ron Taylor and I visited the troops in Vietnam. Not that we're looking for publicity, but that's part of the picture."

"You know, a lot of ballplayers would wear long hair except it's not convenient, it gets in the way with the cap, and sweating so much. Just because we're the world champions and good baseball players doesn't mean we're better Americans than people with long hair."

Boston 2 Away From Elimination

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The National Basketball Association playoffs without the Boston Celtics? It appears that only a miracle will put the defending champions in this year's playoffs.

The Milwaukee Bucks, behind Lew Alcindor's 44 points, whipped the Celtics, 138-134, last night and all but killed Boston's playoff hopes.

Boston is now two games away from elimination from the playoffs for the first time in 21 years. Any combination of two Philadelphia victories or Boston defeats will eliminate the Celtics, NBA champions for 11 of the last 13 seasons.

Suns 130, Hawks 118

Phoenix took a half-game lead over idle Chicago in their battle for third place in the Western Division by beating Atlanta, 130-119. The Suns scored a homecourt record 75 points in the first half.

Lakers 144, Royals 116

Sparked by Jerry West's 31 points, Los Angeles broke the game wide open late in the third period and routed Cincinnati, 144-116, to pull within one game of the first-place Hawks in the West.

76ers 133, Knicks 116

Two players were injured when they ran into television cameras during the nationally televised New York-Philadelphia game, won by the 76ers, 133-116. The 76ers' Archie Clark left the game in the opening minutes after running into a camera near the basket and suffered a badly bruised right hip. Nate Bowman of the Knicks missed the entire second half after bruising his left thigh by smashing into a camera. The loss was the worst this season for the Knicks.

Bullets 109, Sonics 106

Earl Monroe scored 31 points, including the clinching free throw with two seconds left, to lead Baltimore past Seattle, 109-106, and end the Sonics' seven-game winning streak.

Sunday's Results

New York 80, Pittsburgh 6

Pittsburgh 105, Boston 96

Philadelphia 106 (Rudy 28), Wilkins 28

Seattle 106 (Rudy 28), Alcindor 44, Crawford 18, Johnson 18, Johnson 18

Phoenix 130 (Goodrich 24, Van Arsdale 23), Atlanta 119 (Belamy, Hudson 31)

Los Angeles 144 (West 31), Hairsfield 25, Cincinnati 116 (Van Arsdale 20, Green 21)

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

W L Pts GF GA

New York 37 16 781 281 151

Milwaukee 32 23 707 287 151

Philadelphia 29 26 530 185 152

Cincinnati 33 43 434 251 152

Boston 31 42 428 26 152

Detroit 29 46 395 26 152

WESTERN DIVISION

W L Pts GF GA

Atlanta 42 34 653 253 152

Los Angeles 41 35 553 1 152

Phoenix 25 42 465 208 152

Seattle 32 43 446 195 152

San Francisco 28 47 375 13 152

Chicago 24 48 333 18 152

Montreal Drops To 5th Place

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The plight of the Montreal Canadiens is becoming desperate. The defending Stanley Cup champions dropped into fifth place in the National Hockey League's East Division over the weekend, losing two more games to extend their losing streak to four.

The Canadiens are now three points back of fourth-place Detroit and ten behind division-leading Boston. With only 13 games left to play, Montreal is in danger of missing the playoffs for the first time in 22 years.

Boston dealt the latest blow to the Canadiens, shutting them out 2-0 yesterday and opening a three-point lead in the East over New York, which played to a scoreless tie with Pittsburgh.

The Canadiens seemed listless against Boston, rarely testing Bruins goalie Ed Johnston, who was making his first start in two weeks. Both Bruins came in the first period by John McKenzie and Ken Hodge on tips-ins of Bobby Orr slay shots. The two points gave Orr the scoring leader, 97 for the season.

Rangers 6, Penguins 0

Goalie Al Smith held the Rangers at bay and stretched New York's string to six games without a victory. The shutout was the second in the last three games for New York, which had established an NHL record by scoring in 130 consecutive games until last week. The Rangers have managed just one goal in the last 11 periods.

Black Hawks 3, Flyers 2

Jim Pappin fired a pair of goals as Chicago edged into third place in the East, three points behind the Rangers, by topping Philadelphia, 3-2.

North Stars 2, Red Wings 2

Goalie Cesare Maniago kicked out 45 shots and Minnesota remained unbeaten against Detroit this season by tying the Red Wings, 2-2. The tie stretched Detroit's unbeaten streak to six.

Kings 2, Seals 2

Dick Duff of Los Angeles and Ted Hampson of Oakland traded goals 75 seconds apart in the third period as the Kings and Seals battled to a 2-2 tie, Oakland, remained tied with Minnesota for fourth place and a playoff berth in the West.

Judge Rules Maki Hit Green in Self-Defense

OTTAWA, March 9 (AP).—Wayne Maki of the St. Louis Blues has been cleared of a charge of assault growing out of a stick-swinging fight with Ted Green of Boston in a National Hockey League exhibition game Sept. 31.

Judge C. Edward Carter ruled that Maki had acted in self-defense. The charges were brought here by Ottawa police after the fight.

Wooden Honored Again

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—Johnny Wooden of UCLA has been named the college basketball coach of the year for 1970 by the Associated Press for the second straight year. Wooden, who developed another outstanding team despite the loss by graduation of Lew Alcindor, beat out Kentucky's Adolph Rupp by a wide margin in the voting by 368 sports writers and broadcasters. Wooden polled 164 votes to 70 for Rupp.

Frank McGuire of South Carolina was third with 28.

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*Prices given are f.o.b. Fiumicino.

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The Scoreboard

SOCER—At Rio de Janeiro, Pelé scored in the 88th minute to earn Brazil a 1-1 triumph against Argentina. The Brazilians, world champions in 1958 and 1962 and favorites for the World Cup, suffered a setback to their World Cup preparations last Wednesday when beaten, 2-0, by Argentina.

HORSE RACING—At Arcadia, Calif., stretch-running Quarter Tree won the \$35,000 Santa Anita Handicap. The heavily weighted favorite, Nodouble, finished far out of the money. Fernando Alvarado, 12, rode the horse, a California horse, in by about a length over Bill Shoemaker aboard Field Master was third. The Arkansas-bred Nodouble, trying for an unprecedented second straight victory in the handicap, finished third in the 10-year-old division.

CYCLING—At Juigny, France, Cipriano Cimolai of Italy beat out John Hart in a criterium race to win the first stage of the Paris-Nice race. Cold and tire punctures cost their toll in the day's ride of 152 kilometers from Dourdan. Eddie Merckx of Belgium, the favorite, suffered a punctured tire in the closing stages, and did not finish in the top 10.

SWIMMING—At Innsbruck, West Germany, Jan Böhl of Holland set the third world record of the day in an international meet by swimming 37.510 points in the four-event competition. His point total bettered the previous record of 36.790. The German was timed at a record 2:01.9 over 1,880 meters, holding by one-tenth of a second his previous world record set in 1968 in the 50-meter butterfly. In the women's division, Linda Suzuki of Japan won the 200-meter record set the day before by Keisuke Suzuki of Japan.

WATER SKIING—At Lake Placid, N.Y., Miss Vicki Lovell of San Jose, Calif., won the 200-meter slalom title as the men's division was won by Dennis Pruell, 16, who was runner-up behind Will Drewel in the downhill. Miss Lovell, third in the downhill, won the combined after having won the slalom and giant slalom. In the men's division, Randy Loddie won the downhill ahead of Rod Saller in the absence of Karl Schramm. Brian Messner and Werner Pfeiffer, who are taking part in the World Cup races in the United States, were not present.

SKIING—At Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, the men's giant slalom was won by a 19-year-old high school student, Thomas Haug.

SWIMMING—Sam Martino of Ontario, Canada, beat out the rest of the field in the men's 100-meter butterfly. The 18-year-old Canadian was second.

WATER SKIING—At Lake Placid, N.Y., Nancy Blythe, 2, Julia Hellman, 3, and Anna Curtis, 4, placed first, second and third in the women's 200-meter slalom.

SWIMMING—At Innsbruck, West Germany, Betty Ann Grubbs, 1, Dennis Carter, 2, Valerie Eleganias, 10, Linda Taube,

and Linda Tamm, 11, placed first, second and third in the women's 100-meter butterfly.

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